

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC

New York, Aug. 22.—The Steamer Pacific arrived at her berth at six o'clock having come up without any previous announcement, in consequence of the dense fog.—This defied the intended public reception of Mr. Leach.

The Pacific brings European dates to the 11th inst. The Havre steamer "Araso" arrived off Southampton on the evening of the 10th.

The general aspect of the news from the seat of war is unsatisfactory.

The most important item is that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been resumed on the 10th inst.

Omar Pacha has been appointed to the command of the Turkish troops in Asia.

The siege of Kars continues without any definite result.

Berliansk has been again partially bombarded, and it is reported in Paris that Revel had been successfully bombarded, but the truth probably is that the fleet assembly in the Baltic for a supposed immediate attack upon Heligoland.

The French government published an inflated account of the discovery of legitimist conspirators to excite an insurrection in Spain and thus further the ends of Russia.

It is definitely stated, but still seems questionable, that Spain will supply 25,000 troops, to be in the pay of the Allies. Portugal is also said to supply 10,000 troops.

The Italian, Gen. Pepe, is dead.

Mlle Rachel, the distinguished tragedienne, is among the passengers of the Pacific.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Deneston & Co.'s Circular quotes the cotton market steady and prices unchanged. Sales of cotton for the week were 33,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and 3,000 for export.

The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators. Quotations, fair Orleans 74; middling 6 1/8. Mobile, fair 6 3/4; middling 6 1/8. Upland, fair 6 1/4; middling 6 1/4. The stock of cotton in port 611,000 bales, including 414,000 American.

London Money Market.—The market has been more stringent to day. Consols for money quoted at 91. American stock steady and prices are unchanged.

The weather was favorable for crops in the early part of the week, but is again unfavorable.

Baring, Bros. & Co.'s circular quotes the iron market as having closed with an active demand but buoyant. Welsh rails are quoted on shipboard at 92. Welsh rails are quoted on shipboard at 82 1/2. Pig iron is quoted at 74.

Brown & Shipley's circular quotes breadstuffs as having declined considerably, with the exception of corn. Western Canal flour is quoted at 39 1/2. Rye flour 42 1/2. White wheat 11 1/2. White corn 43 1/2. Yellow corn 38 1/2.

The Brokers' circular quotes market for lead as dull, and no change in price.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 150,000 pounds sterling.

Freights steady, rates unchanged.

The Man over the Falls of Niagara.

The fact that a man went over the great American Falls during Saturday forenoon was communicated by telegraph the same afternoon. We have since received the following letter from a friend.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 23—10 A. M.

Another man over the falls! Bachman, at the Grist mill, a few rods above the Cataract House, saw him from the rear of the mill coming down in a boat. His arms were hanging in the row locks, and he was sitting with his arms folded screaming for help. Mr. Bachman called to him to seize his oars. A few well-directed strokes have brought him to the shore; but on he went, until he came opposite the back piazza of the Cataract House, where the boat capsized. Mr. M. says he was a young man about twenty years old.

The probability is that the poor fellow, having by some means that will never be explained, found himself in the rapids, became paralyzed with horror, and was unable to use any exertions to prevent his awful fate.—Who can imagine his emotions as he neared the fatal precipice, whose roar sounded like death in his terrified ears, or the mad delirium that seized upon him at the thought of certain terrible destruction? It was all done in a moment—a struggle, a shriek, a plunge, and a soul went home! It was all done in a moment—but it told upon Eternity.—Buffalo Ex.

A HEROINE.—Our readers will recollect the story, current in the papers last fall, of Mrs. Becker, who saved the lives of eight seamen wrecked on Long Point, Lake Erie, near her residence. The husband of Mrs. Becker was absent, but her own courage and presence of mind, at that personal risk and much suffering, saved the crew as then detailed.

We learn by the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser that Mrs. Becker has recently visited that city on invitation, and was publicly received on the evening of Monday last, at the American Hotel, by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, who honored them selves by doing honor to the courageous and noble woman. A very handsome sum was subscribed (amount not stated) and said in, to be presented to her as a testimonial.

Mrs. B. has already received a purse of \$500 raised by private subscription in Canada. She has expressed a desire that those sum may be expended towards the noble purpose of educating her children. When the Canadian donation was presented to her, she said to the bearer "she would thank him if she knew how." This woman, who could not talk, knew how to save the lives of eight perishing sailors.

Mrs. Becker is described as a large masculine woman, about six feet high, weighing two hundred pounds, was born in Canada and is thirty years old. From her place of residence on the island of Long Point, and from the description of her person, we suspect that Mrs. B. is the daughter of a Mr. McCormick, a man of good family who formerly resided on the island and does yet live, whose large family, sons and daughters, all of them, were over six feet in height—some of the sons coming up to six feet seven inches. They were a family of giants, always reputed loyal good citizens, and always ready to do a kind act.—O. S. Journal.

FROM NORFOLK.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The fever is still increasing at Norfolk. Mayor Wood is sick. 17 deaths occurred in 14 hours ending at noon yesterday. A number of nurses and physicians from other places had arrived.

Gov. Trimble's Letter of Acceptance of His Nomination.

HILLSBORO, O., Aug. 25.

Messrs. IRAD KELLY, JAS. R. STANLEY, A. BARKING, NORTON and E. P. NORTON: Gentlemen: Your letter personally informing me that a mass convention of the American cause in Ohio, assembled at Columbus on the 9th inst., has unanimously nominated me as a candidate for Governor of the State, and urging me to accept such nomination, together with other letters and messages from my friends to the same effect—surprised me, and for the night disturbed that repose which, for many years, I have enjoyed in the shades of domestic retirement.

The nomination has been made without any consultation with me, or the knowledge or consent of any person authorized to speak in my behalf; against my own personal wishes, and with the full knowledge on the part of the convention that I was not a member of the party represented by them; and therefore when this morning I announced to you, as I now do, that although it might have been more expedient to present some other name, or my name under more auspicious circumstances, nevertheless, being satisfied, that at this crisis the use of it may result in the accomplishment of the great public good, and cannot result in any possible public harm, I waive all personal considerations, and trust the use of it, as a candidate for Governor, to the people of Ohio, in the full confidence that they will not destroy or tarnish the humble reputation which they have awarded me for past services, and that after an acquaintance of half a century they will not impugn my motives.

The very flattering terms used by you in communicating the proceedings of the Convention, and their resolution conferring the ensouled honor of a nomination, awaken in my bosom feelings of the warmest gratitude for the high appreciation expressed for my past life, and no language can more forcibly portray that gratitude than for me to say, that I ask nothing more, if when this crisis is over, and all the business of life is done, it could be truly said, as you now say in complimentary language, that "I have been a true American, a lover of the Union, a supporter of the Constitution, and a well-wisher of Free Institutions." If to have always been the first and (I hope) consistent advocate of Civil and Religious Liberty, of the rights of Conscience, the cause of Temperance, Education and Religion, and of Progress and Reform, as known and defined by American laws, Constitutions, and the Bible; and if to have been always ready to guard and defend those causes against any foreign or domestic malign influence—by the amendment of the Naturalization Laws, or otherwise—if these constitute a true American, then I claim to be one.

If always to have advocated National principles, broad enough to comprehend, cherish and protect all the varied interests of the different States in our great Confederacy; and to have been at no time a member of any other than a National party, and the supporter of none other than men of National character; and if to have abhorred and opposed any sectional party, constitute a lover of the Union then I have endeavored to be such. If to have believed and ever maintained that our form of Government, as established by the Constitution of the United States and the Republican constitution of the several States, constitutes the most perfect system of well balanced restraints, as between the citizens of the several States, that could be devised by man, and that such form of Government and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, as interpreted by the Courts, afford to each citizen full protection and ample encouragement for the development of all his high endowment as a free agent, then such belief and humble advocacy constitute me a supporter of the constitution.

If to have emigrated at an early day, with all my family, after the emancipation of our slaves, from a slave State, to an almost unbroken, free territory, and constantly thereafter to have labored to uphold and spread the area of free territory, for free white men and free laborer, by all constitutional means; and if to have maintained and ever to have voted (when in public life) that it was the duty of those who had power in our State to do the development of all its resources to the advantage of the country by the judicious encouragement of internal improvements, to aid the industry and labor of the citizens in the transaction of his business, the supporter of his family, and accumulation of a competency, by securing to him a sound, safe and convertible medium of exchange, in a nature of good bank paper on specie-bank under State control—to protect the citizens from unjust, unequal and oppressive taxation, by retrenchment and the most rigid accountability from those who disburse the public money—if to control but at the same time, not to persecute corporations—to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and protect all the personal rights of the citizen; if, to maintain the State credit, at any sacrifice, and pay the State debts as speedily as is consistent with our financial resources, constitute a well-wisher to free institutions, then I am one.

Such subjects and purposes constitute a P. affair unchangeably written for me by my acts. If the people in Ohio, at this day, think it comprehends all their interests, and a majority of them elect me their Governor, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability & assist in establishing a State policy suitable to the wants and condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

Very truly and respectfully,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

Gen. QUITMAN, the famous leader of the Cuban Filibusters, has been nominated to Congress from the 5th district in Mississippi. The General, in a letter read to the convention, avows himself to be a State-rights Democrat of the strictest school; and of Slavery he says, "I believe that the institution of negro Slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races." He means this language to apply in the present instance to the negro, but it will apply as well to the laborer of any color. It only needs the condition of power on the part of the Aristocracy to enforce the distinction of "superior and inferior" in all cases, whatever the color of the inferior. It is "Democratic" at the South to compel a man to labor for no thing. Gen. Quitman is a Northern man by birth. He believes the preservation of Slavery in Cuba can only be preserved by separating the Island from the domination of the parent government. His mission to Congress is easily understood.—O. S. Journal.

Potatoes are selling in Chicago at 50 cents a bushel.

From the Ohio State Journal.

A Letter from a Veteran Whig.

Who that has been a reader of the Whig papers for the last twenty years, has not, pending any important election, heard a word of warning and encouragement from the venerable John Johnson, of Piquette? In the olden time, before the invention of railroads, he used to mount his horse and cross the Allegheny mountains to attend the National Whig Convention for the nomination of President, and on his return he made his report to the people through the papers, telling them what had been done, and advising with them as to the future. The opinions of Col. Johnson were considered as among the most reliable indices of the state of public opinion, and were taken by his Whig friends as safe guides of political duty.

The Dayton Journal of Monday contains a note from the Colonel, giving his opinion as to the course Whigs should pursue in the present condition of parties and politics. We are gratified to know that we agree with the Colonel, and feel renewed confidence in the correctness of our position. Our friends of the Dayton Journal do not support Mr. Chase for Governor; hence the note from the venerable old Whig, which we submit:

Messrs. COMITY:—I agree with you fully that the true issue to be tried by the freemen of Ohio on the second Tuesday of October next, is the reform of the State government. The slavery question is still kept in the foreground when the people with a unanimity unprecedented, one year ago, have disposed of it by sending twenty-one good and true men to the Congress of the United States to attend to that matter. This ought to suffice for the present, and let us take care of matters which vitally concern us at home. But I do not agree with you in opposing the election of Mr. Chase,—the nomination of that gentleman was a very fair one, and made in strict conformity to the usages of the Whig Republican party in Ohio. As one of the old Whig journals of the State, I doubt your right, looking to the condition of the prevailing parties, and the momentous issues to be tried, to oppose the nomination; you are too old in the party conflicts of the times not to know that division is death to the Republican ticket.

I have exercised the right of suffrage sixty years, and in all that long period it has seldom fallen to my lot to vote a general ticket without having the name of some candidate I did not approve of; so it has, doubtless, been with many others. I never scratched a ticket. The Whig party cannot now succeed in office, and without the aid of others there in power must again triumph, and the public evils so universally complained of be entailed upon the Commonwealth. So far as the reform of public affairs is concerned, Mr. Chase will answer our purpose as well as any other man. Many of the evils under which the State labors, in all charity, may be traced to honest ignorance. Men are sent to Columbus totally unprovided with education and habit, for the duties of legislation. The present public disorders call for the best talents—men of years and experience—the men of property—the taxpayers, and the men who have the largest stake in the Commonwealth. Such are the men that are wanted at Columbus next winter.

Your friend,

JOHN JOHNSON.

Dayton, Aug. 9, 1855.

Slavery in the Territory.

The high-handed course adopted by the rump Legislature of Kansas is exciting universal attention. According to Judge McLean, "the Legislature of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Congress." Where then is derived the authority of this body of Missourians to establish Slavery in Kansas?

The following letter from Judge McLean is in point. The occasion which called it forth will be understood from its date and from the body of the letter itself:

COLUMBUS, July 28, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—I have delayed an answer to your communication of the 11th inst. until I might have time for mature reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the object, and perhaps to the country. I have endeavored to consider the matter in all its aspects and consequences.

The great and exciting question of slavery extension, in the judicial form it has assumed by the action of the Senate, as it bears upon my position on the bench; the use of my name in the present canvass, & the rejection of it by the Ohio delegates to the National Convention; the relation which Mr. Van Buren maintains to the public, have all been deliberately considered; & I am brought to the conclusion that I ought not to go before the Buffalo Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. I feel deeply and gratefully the honor you have done me by the expression of your kindness and confidence in connection with that high office.

Resting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have been judicially settled, the free States, by moderation, vigilance and firmness, may prevent the extension of slavery to the free territory lately annexed.—Without the sanction of Law, slavery can no more exist in a Territory than a man can breathe without air. Slavery is not property where they are not made so by the municipal Law. The Legislature of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Congress.

With the highest respect, I am, gratefully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCLEAN.

To JAMES A. BRIGGS and others.

A BIG DAY'S WORK.—Joe and John Ryburn, out with one of Warder & Brokaw's Reapers, on Monday last, reaped acres of heavy wheat, on the farm of John H. Wiles, near Vienna. The Reaper was followed by five binders: John Pultney, Samuel Fields, Will Davis, John Fletcher and Thomas—went up with the machine all day, binding the whole of the wheat in one day. That's what we call a big day's work, and if it has been beat in this neighborhood this year, we would like to know.—Connersville Tel., 20th.

An amateur gardener and joker sent to a seedman in town, the other day, for some seeds of the "pie-plant," which he advertised—requested precisely six parcels of custard pieced and two of mince pie. The seedman promptly sent him half a dozen goose eggs and two blind puppies. The humorous gentleman admitted the joke was rather against him.

A QUESTIONABLE HERITAGE.—Prentice says, "Three years ago, a man in Mississippi cheated us out of twenty dollars, and now his son cheats us out of the same sum. The young man's propensity to cheat is probably the only thing he ever came honestly by."

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE

"Eternal hostility to the tyrannical oppressor over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, Aug. 30, 1855.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, SALMON P. CHASE, of Hamilton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THOMAS H. FORD, of Richmond.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, of Champaign.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES H. BAKER, of Ross.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE, WILLIAM H. GIBSON, of Seneca.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, [For the full term,] JACOB BRINKERHOFF, of Richmond.

[For the vacancy,] CHAS. C. CONVERS, of Muskingum.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, F. D. KIMBALL, of Medina.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALEX. G. CONOVER, of Miami.

"I repeat it, Sir, I never can, and never will, and no earthly power will make me vote directly, to spread Slavery over territory which it does not exist. Never, while reason holds seat in my brain—never, while my heart sends the vital fluid through my veins!"—Henry Clay.

In January, 1850, in the United States Senate, Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, being charged with entertaining disunion sentiments, said:—

"We in the West know of no rule of arithmetic by which to calculate the value of the Union. We look upon it as we do upon the Blue arch of Heaven—as something that can never break or fall."

Divide and Conquer.

That this is the motto of the Democracy, is obvious to the most careless observer.—Their encouragement of the Butler's Convention, and since then of the nominee of that Convention, is notorious. Now why do they do all this? Is it because they think more of Trimble than of Chase? Nobody is green enough to think so for a moment. They say that unless the bolter's nominee received support from some quarter it would fall still born from the 9th August Convention; and thus would their design of profiting by a breach in the Republican ranks be frustrated. Carefully observe their tactics! The Locofoco journals magnified the Convention into a tremendous Mass Meeting—lauded the honesty of Allen Trimble to the skies, (which nobody denies,) and in every way in their power give "aid and comfort" to the bolters.

The fortunes of Governor Medill and his suite were becoming desperate, and having hit upon this device they clutch it as a drowning man does a straw; whether it will prove of any advantage to them, a few weeks hence will determine.

The Trimble movement, judging from the public prints, is not yet very extensive, being confined to three or four counties: Licking, Highland, and Belmont, though the Highland News says there is little or no feeling there for Trimble. They all respect him, and have been nominated in any other manner would have given him a cordial support, but believing Chase to have received the nomination fairly they go for him to a man, almost.

The vote for Trimble is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, while the Cincinnati Gazette, a very reliable journal, says Trimble's vote will not be more than 20,000, and stakes its reputation for political sagacity that Mr. Chase's majority will not be less than 40,000. If these predictions are correct we need have no fears about the result in the State. Looking at the matter in its most unfavorable light, then, the contest is between Medill and Chase, for the Governorship; if Trimble pulls a much heavier than we now think, then Medill will be the next Governor, virtually elected by American votes. This is the true state of the canvass, disguise it as we may. The election of Gov. Medill will be heralded as a triumph of the Anti American, Slave Democracy, yet to that result many of the American party are lending their votes and their influence.—Pause, gentlemen, and review the subject well before you thus rashly commit yourselves to this ruinous course; for ruinous it will be if by your defection, Medill becomes the next Governor.

We do not seek to disguise anything in the present canvass—we have nothing to be ashamed of, and therefore nothing to conceal. We, of course, want every man, who can consistently, to remain in our ranks, but if there are any in who desire to retire from the fight, or go over to our enemy, who is the enemy of the people,

"Let him desert; his passport shall be made And crowns for conspiracy put in his palms; And woe, woe, woe, that follows him who takes Who takes his fellowship to die with us!"

Whig Fancieing

The Ohio Patriot, speaking of the financial affairs of the State, says that when the Democratic party came into power nearly four years ago—

"They found a public debt of twenty millions of dollars hanging over our State, which had to be paid and which had been only produced by the reckless legislation of the Whig party."

Now that is merely an assertion, without the slightest foundation. The state debt stood, when the Democratic party came into power, at \$17,314,612, having been reduced \$2,703,902 during the Whig administration. The entire debt was TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, when the whigs came into power in 1845.

He says further that since 1852 "over \$4,000,000 of the public debt has been paid."

Another—mistake. If such was the case the debt would be down to about \$13,000,000, whereas it is at present, according to Auditor Morgan's report, not less than \$16,662,958, being a reduction in the four years of Locofoco mis-management of about \$630,000. Quite a difference between that and \$4,000,000. Again he says:—

"Two new lunatic Asylums have been built within the past two years—and nearly every Whig in the legislature voted for their construction, at a cost to the tax payers of several hundred thousand dollars."

Well suppose "nearly every Whig in the Legislature" did vote for their construction, (which we deny,) did the whigs have a majority in that body? If a Democratic measure becomes unpopular they must try and saddle it off on the Whigs. It is so with the new school Law. The Patriot says of it—

A new School Law was enacted—and Whig votes secured its passage—and every Fusion paper and leader in the State favors its continuance.

Another assertion unsupported by facts.—If you desire to place these things right before the people, friend Gill, why not be precise, and give figures, and other authority for your assertions.

While you are on the subject of the Public Works, too, we refer you to the following figures taken from Gov. Medill's Message of 1854. Read them carefully and use them in your next article on Taxation:—

Receipts and expenditures on the Public Works of Ohio from 1845 to 1849, inclusive:

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
1845	\$466,597	\$307,640
1846	595,479	233,332
1847	790,793	315,178
1848	765,041	389,372
1849	720,275	440,089

Total \$3,338,185 \$1,955,511

Here we have an excess of receipts over expenses of \$1,382,675.

How beautiful the contrast between the above and the following which are

Receipts and expenditures on the Public Works of Ohio from 1850 to 1854 inclusive:

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
1850	\$73,085	\$329,595
1851	809,349	367,500
1852	656,958	429,796
1853	605,163	449,571
1854	474,264	323,158

Total \$3,274,399 \$1,899,980

The receipts above the expenditures for these five years are thus shown to be \$1,374,419.

Always strive to give your readers facts and figures Mr. Patriot, it looks better, and has a better effect.

IOWA ELECTION.

SAM DOWN IN IOWA.—An election took place for county officers some days ago, and as far as heard from the result favors a total revolution in favor of the Democracy since last Fall. So we go.

The above is published precisely as it was last week in the Gazette. Now if it had been true that there was "a total revolution in favor of the Democracy since last fall," the fact would have been heralded in immense letters—"GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—IOWA ALL RIGHT!" &c. But what are the facts? Let us see. Last year the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by about 2500 majority, and this year the Republican ticket is greatly in advance of its strength a year ago. For instance:

PETAWATAMIE COUNTY last year gave a Locofoco majority of 128, now it elects the Whig ticket except the Judge who is a K. N.

IOWA COUNTY last year gave a Locofoco majority of 140 now it gives the whole American ticket from 550 to 800 majority.

WAPELLO CO., last year gave 48 Locofoco majority, this year it gives 300 majority the other way.

LOUISA COUNTY elects the Whig ticket by an increased majority.

MONROE COUNTY last year gave 50 Locofoco majority this year it from 50 to 100 the other way. Appanoose county, ditto. These counties put a total average vote of less than 1000 votes.

Gen CHARLES WARFEL, of Harrison County is the American nominee for senator in the district comprising Harrison and Belmont Counties. Mr. Warfel was the Free Soil candidate for the same office two years ago, and received a very respect able vote at that time. He is a very worthy man and if elected will make a very safe Legislator, and the interests of Belmont and Harrison will be in safe hands. He is right on the two great questions of the day:—Slavery, and Taxation.

SENATOR NOMINATED.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention which assembled at Flushing on Tuesday last, nominated SMITH R. WATSON of Harrison Co., for Senator.

DECLINATION.—S. W. Gaston, Esq., one of the Democratic nominees for Representative in this County, we understand has declined being a candidate. The "powers that be" among the "un-triffling" have placed Mr. R. S. Clark, of Morrisstown in his place.—

Mr. Clark, is a worthy man, and would make a very safe Representative, if elected. He was defeated once, a few years ago, for this office, and of course will not feel so bad next fall when he is beaten again. He is, in a manner, used to it.

"Down the dillow of the grave There come no haunting dreams of woe"

Glorious thought! that there is a rest for the weary even in the grave, the deep, dark, grave. But the grave looks not half so gloomy if Affliction borrows the willing aid of Art to beset the narrow bed, and Tastes brings flowers to strew above the dead. The Barnevillians (noted disrespectful in the term), are peculiarly fortunate over their neighbors in having in their midst so skilful a worker of marble as our friend S. J. EVANS, whose handiwork in his line is of the very best kind. His facilities, too, at this time, are such as to enable him to supply any quantity of orders for work. Letters addressed to him at Barnevillie, will meet with prompt attention.

The Gazette of last week inquires whether Messrs. Hamilton and Turner are going to vote for Chase.

We suppose if they are not willing to vote for Chase, the editor of the Gazette might vote for them. By the way, what business has the editor of the Gazette making inquiries of these gentlemen? They don't expect his support nor that of his friends, in short, we don't believe they want it—they'll be elected without it.

Of the Chronicle.

Is Hon. Allen Trimble a member of the American Party?

When an individual, either of his own accord, or by the action of others, assumes the character of a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, it becomes not only the right, but the duty of a free people to ascertain and examine the principles he advocates and as far as may be, the motives that control him. More especially is it incumbent upon those whom, in particular he or his friends may call upon for support, to inquire whether or not his professions and his actions entitle him to their aid.

These thoughts have been suggested by noticing the manner in which some of the American papers speak of Gov. Trimble. When he was announced a short time since as a candidate for governor, many supposed he was brought forward as the choice of "all those opposed to the election of Medill and Chase" as was stated in the call for the convention which nominated him. Since then some at least, of the American papers claim him as the American candidate. This would seem to indicate that Americans only were so opposed, or that those papers are claiming more than their due.

But is Mr. Trimble a member of the order? If not, although he be qualified for the office and a good man, yet is it consistent for these papers to denounce both the other candidates and hoist the banner for him? Can Americans consistently be called upon as such to give him their votes?

It has been stated upon the authority of an intelligent fellow townsman of Governor Trimble's own who would not knowingly misrepresent, that he has never joined the order. This statement was made some days